and moist in all parts for 45 or more consecutive days in the 4 months following the winter solstice. Also, in normal years, the moisture control section is moist in some part for more than half of the cumulative days per year when the soil temperature at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface is higher than 5°C or for 90 or more consecutive days when the soil temperature at a depth of 50 cm is higher than 8°C. The mean annual soil temperature is lower than 22°C, and the mean summer and mean winter soil temperatures differ by 6°C or more either at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface or at a densic, lithic, or paralithic contact if shallower.

Soil Temperature Regimes

Classes of Soil Temperature Regimes

Following is a description of the soil temperature regimes used in defining classes at various categoric levels in this taxonomy.

Cryic (Gr. *kryos*, coldness; meaning very cold soils).—Soils in this temperature regime have a mean annual temperature lower than 8°C but do not have permafrost.

1. In mineral soils the mean summer soil temperature (June, July, and August in the Northern Hemisphere and December, January, and February in the Southern Hemi-sphere) either at a depth of 50 cm from the soil surface or at a densic, lithic, or paralithic contact, whichever is shallower, is as follows:
   a. If the soil is not saturated with water during some part of the summer and
      (1) If there is no O horizon: lower than 15°C; *or*
      (2) If there is an O horizon: lower than 8°C; *or*
   b. If the soil is saturated with water during some part of the summer and
      (1) If there is no O horizon: lower than 13°C; *or*
      (2) If there is an O horizon or a histic epipedon: lower than 6°C.
2. In organic soils the mean annual soil temperature is lower than 6°C.

Cryic soils that have an aquic moisture regime commonly are churned by frost.

Isofrigid soils could also have a cryic temperature regime. A few with organic materials in the upper part are exceptions.

The concepts of the soil temperature regimes described below are used in defining classes of soils in the low categories.

Frigid.—A soil with a frigid temperature regime is warmer in summer than a soil with a cryic regime, but its mean annual tem-